

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
Before the
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

Release No. 9261 / September 21, 2011

SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Release No. 65372 / September 21, 2011

INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF 1940

Release No. 3284 / September 21, 2011

INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940

Release No. 29813 / September 21, 2011

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDING

File No. 3-14557

In the Matter of

**SPENCER D. MINDLIN, and
ALFRED C. MINDLIN, CPA,**

Respondents.

**ORDER INSTITUTING
ADMINISTRATIVE AND CEASE-
AND-DESIST PROCEEDINGS
PURSUANT TO SECTION 8A OF
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933,
SECTIONS 15(b) AND 21C OF THE
SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF
1934, SECTION 203(f) OF THE
INVESTMENT ADVISERS ACT OF
1940 AND SECTION 9(b) OF THE
INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT
OF 1940 AND NOTICE OF
HEARING**

I.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (“Commission”) deems it appropriate and in the public interest that public administrative and cease-and-desist proceedings be, and hereby are, instituted pursuant to Section 8A of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”), Sections 15(b) and 21C of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“Exchange Act”), Section 203(f) of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (“Advisers Act”), and Section 9(b) of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“Investment Company Act”) against Spencer D. Mindlin (“Spencer Mindlin”). The Commission also deems it appropriate and in the public interest that public cease-and-desist proceedings be, and hereby are, instituted pursuant to Section 8A of the Securities Act and Section 21C of the Exchange Act against Alfred C. Mindlin (“Alfred Mindlin” and together with Spencer Mindlin, “Respondents”).

II.

After an investigation, the Division of Enforcement alleges that:

A. SUMMARY OF ALLEGATIONS

1. These proceedings arise out of an insider trading scheme involving Spencer Mindlin and his father Alfred Mindlin, who traded while in possession of material nonpublic information concerning the trading intentions of Goldman, Sachs & Co. (“Goldman”), Spencer Mindlin’s former employer. While working on Goldman’s Exchange-Traded Funds Desk (“ETF Desk”), Spencer Mindlin obtained material nonpublic information concerning Goldman’s plans to purchase and sell large amounts of securities underlying an exchange-traded fund (“ETF”), the SPDR S&P Retail ETF (“XRT”). Spencer and Alfred Mindlin then traded in these securities ahead of Goldman. Prior to Goldman placing large buy orders in securities underlying the XRT (“XRT underliers”), Spencer and Alfred Mindlin took long positions in those same securities. When Goldman placed large sell orders in XRT underliers, Spencer and Alfred Mindlin took short positions in those same securities.

2. Specifically, on four occasions, in December 2007 and March 2008, Spencer Mindlin and Alfred Mindlin traded XRT underliers with knowledge of Goldman’s trading intentions, reaping illicit profits in excess of \$57,000. Spencer Mindlin learned of Goldman’s trading intentions through e-mail communications shortly before he and Alfred Mindlin placed their trades in XRT underliers.

3. Spencer Mindlin did not conduct any of the trading in XRT underliers through his own account at Goldman. Instead, Spencer and Alfred Mindlin placed almost all of their trades in a brokerage account in the name of a family member.

4. By virtue of their conduct, Spencer Mindlin and Alfred Mindlin willfully violated Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, and Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder.

B. RESPONDENTS

5. **Spencer Mindlin**, age 33, resides in New York, New York. From September 2007 until his resignation in August 2009, Spencer Mindlin was an employee on Goldman’s ETF Desk. Spencer Mindlin previously worked as an analyst at Goldman Sachs Execution & Clearing, L.P. and its predecessor firm Spear, Leeds & Kellogg from June 2001 through September 2007. Currently, he is involved with developing technologies relating to the securities industry. Since 2003, he has held Series 7, 55 and 63 licenses.

6. **Alfred Mindlin**, age 68, resides in Massapequa, New York and Delray Beach, Florida. He is a certified public accountant licensed in New York but has not

practiced before the Commission. Alfred Mindlin is the president and sole employee of Alfred Carl Mindlin, C.P.A., P.C.

C. OTHER RELEVANT ENTITIES

7. **Goldman** is a Delaware corporation headquartered in New York, New York. Goldman is the principal U.S. broker-dealer of The Goldman Sachs Group, Inc., a global investment banking, securities and investment management firm.

8. **Sport Supply Group Inc.** (“Sport Supply”) is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Dallas, Texas. In August 2010, Sport Supply was acquired by a private equity firm, Onex Corporation. Prior to the acquisition, Sport Supply’s common stock was registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act and traded on the American Stock Exchange under the symbol “RBI.”

9. **PC Mall, Inc.** (“PC Mall”) is a Delaware corporation headquartered in Torrance, California. PC Mall is a direct marketer of technology products and services to businesses, governments and educational institutions. PC Mall’s securities are registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act, and its stock trades on the Nasdaq under the symbol “MALL.”

10. **Stage Stores, Inc.** (“Stage Stores”) is a Nevada corporation headquartered in Houston, Texas. Stage Stores is a specialty department store retailer that focuses on small and mid-sized markets. Stage Stores’ securities are registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act, and its stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol “SSI.”

11. **ValueVision Media, Inc.** (“ValueVision”) is a Minnesota corporation headquartered in Eden Prairie, Minnesota. ValueVision is a multi-media retailer, engaged in marketing, selling and distributing products directly to consumers through various digital platforms. ValueVision’s securities are registered with the Commission pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Exchange Act, and its stock trades on the Nasdaq under the symbol “VVTV.”

D. ALLEGATIONS

Insider Trading

12. Spencer and Alfred Mindlin made over \$57,000 in profits by trading XRT underliers with knowledge of Goldman’s nonpublic trading intentions in December 2007 and March 2008. Prior to December 2007, neither Spencer nor Alfred Mindlin had ever purchased or sold XRT underliers around an index rebalance. Rather than use Spencer Mindlin’s personal brokerage account, Spencer and Alfred Mindlin chose to execute almost all of these trades in a brokerage account at TD Ameritrade, Inc. (“TD Ameritrade”) held in the name of a family member. Early on, Spencer and Alfred Mindlin also traded in one of Alfred Mindlin’s brokerage accounts.

13. The XRT is an equal-weighted ETF, composed of a mix of U.S.-based apparel, automotive and bargain retailers. The XRT is designed to replicate the S&P Retail Select Industry Index (“S&P Retail Index”) and rebalances quarterly on the third Friday of the last month of the quarter (the “Rebalance Effective Date”) to mirror the S&P Retail Index. The securities to be added and deleted from the S&P Retail Index are published before each Rebalance Effective Date. On the Rebalance Effective Date, the XRT adds and deletes the same securities from its holdings as the S&P Retail Index adds and deletes from its holdings.

14. During the relevant period, Goldman maintained a large net long position in the XRT. In fact, Goldman was the largest institutional holder of XRT in December 2007 and March 2008.

15. To hedge its large net long position in the XRT, Goldman shorted XRT underliers. Each quarter, Goldman purchased securities that the XRT deleted from its holdings and sold short securities that the XRT added to its holdings. When an XRT underlier was removed from the XRT, Goldman covered its short position in that XRT underlier to perfect its hedge of XRT securities. When an XRT underlier was added to the XRT, Goldman sold short the XRT underlier to perfect its hedge of XRT securities. As a result, on the quarterly Rebalance Effective Dates, Goldman placed large buy orders in securities deleted from the XRT and large sell orders in securities added to the XRT in response to the rebalancing of the XRT.

16. By virtue of his position on Goldman’s ETF Desk, Spencer Mindlin knew that Goldman maintained a large net long position in XRT. Spencer Mindlin also knew that Goldman sold short securities added to the S&P Retail Index and purchased securities deleted from the S&P Retail Index in order to hedge this position in XRT. Spencer Mindlin also understood that XRT was an equal-weighted ETF as opposed to a traditional market-capitalization weighted ETF because it holds stocks in equal amounts rather than by market capitalization.

December 2007 Trades in Sport Supply

17. In December 2007 -- three months after Spencer Mindlin started working on Goldman’s ETF Desk -- father and son embarked on their scheme with their trading in Sport Supply put options. Specifically, Spencer and Alfred Mindlin used nonpublic information about Goldman’s intentions to sell Sport Supply stock. Spencer Mindlin obtained this information via emails from his colleagues at Goldman and by virtue of his position on the ETF Desk. Spencer and Alfred Mindlin reaped a total profit of \$24,608 from trading Sport Supply securities in the family member’s account at TD Ameritrade and in Alfred Mindlin’s brokerage account.

18. Spencer Mindlin did not disclose these brokerage accounts to Goldman, even though Goldman’s policies required their disclosure.

19. Spencer Mindlin sought nonpublic information from his colleagues about Goldman's trading intentions in Sport Supply days after learning that it would be added to the XRT. On December 12, 2007, Standard & Poor's Financial Services LLC announced the securities that would be added and deleted from the S&P Retail Index, which the XRT mirrors, on the Rebalance Effective Date of December 21, 2007. One of the securities to be added, Sport Supply, had an average daily trading volume of less than 30,000 shares.

20. On December 17, 2007 at 1:30 p.m., Spencer Mindlin emailed a Goldman employee on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, asking "you got 10 min to talk about this rebal trade?" The email further stated that Spencer Mindlin "just want[ed] to better understand how we put together the rebalance trade and the piece to short in advance."

21. Shortly after Spencer Mindlin sought this nonpublic information about Goldman's rebalance strategy, he calculated the critical piece of nonpublic information that he and his father relied on to trade Sport Supply securities. At 5:21 p.m. on December 17, 2007, Spencer Mindlin sent an email to his colleagues on the ETF Desk stating that the desk would need to rebalance its hedge of 3.85 million shares of XRT on the Rebalance Effective Date. This nonpublic data provided sufficient information for Spencer Mindlin to calculate Goldman's trading intentions in those underlier securities to be added to and deleted from the XRT.

22. Spencer Mindlin knew that Goldman's trading intentions would place significant downward pressure on the price of Sport Supply stock on the Rebalance Effective Date. On December 17, 2007, a Goldman employee emailed Spencer Mindlin and his former colleagues on the ETF Desk a spreadsheet with the subject line "XRT Q4 rebalance." According to this spreadsheet, Goldman would have to sell short 2,931.38 shares of Sport Supply per 50,000 shares of XRT to modify its hedge of XRT, which is a calculation based on public information. Therefore, to hedge its 3.85 million share position in XRT, Goldman would have to sell short approximately 225,000 shares of Sport Supply, which amounted to more than seven times the average daily volume of Sport Supply.

23. Spencer and Alfred Mindlin were in unusually close communication on the same day that Spencer Mindlin calculated the ETF Desk's nonpublic position in XRT. On December 17, 2007, Spencer Mindlin placed five telephone calls to Alfred Mindlin's office phone number, as well as two back-to-back calls to Spencer Mindlin's parents' residence, at 8:45 p.m. and 9:52 p.m., which lasted approximately sixty-seven minutes and sixteen minutes, respectively. Earlier in the day, Spencer and Alfred Mindlin engaged in an instant message exchange concerning puts. Spencer Mindlin concluded the exchange by writing "that's enough convo." On December 18, 2007, Spencer Mindlin's office telephone line and Alfred Mindlin's residence exchanged at least eight calls or attempted calls.

24. After receiving nonpublic information about Goldman's position in XRT on December 17, 2007, Spencer and Alfred Mindlin traded XRT underliers the next day. On Tuesday, December 18, 2007 at 12:00 p.m., Spencer Mindlin emailed his father, instructing

him to “ask him to do it with a \$.35 limit. Be sure to get that limit on the trade.” On the same day, Alfred Mindlin purchased 60 Sport Supply put option contracts with a strike price of \$10 in his brokerage account at Citigroup Global Markets, Inc. (“Citigroup”). All of these put options were set to expire three days later on December 21, 2007 -- the same day as the Rebalance Effective Date. The limit price on the Sport Supply put options was \$.35, as Spencer Mindlin had instructed in his email.

25. On December 18, 2007 at 12:37 p.m., Alfred Mindlin phoned TD Ameritrade to upgrade the family member’s account to allow for the trading of options. While on hold with the TD Ameritrade representative, Alfred Mindlin received a call on another line from Spencer Mindlin. Because Alfred Mindlin’s call with TD Ameritrade was recorded, Spencer and Alfred Mindlin’s conversation was also captured on tape. Father and son proceeded to engage in the following exchange before the TD Ameritrade representative returned to the call:

Alfred Mindlin: It’s done.

Spencer Mindlin: It’s done?

Alfred Mindlin: Yep.

Spencer Mindlin: Okay. What price?

Alfred Mindlin: Three-Five.

Spencer Mindlin: Okay. Great.

Alfred Mindlin: Okay.

Spencer Mindlin: Actually, did I tell you what happened? I mean why I started freaking out?

Alfred Mindlin: No. No, you didn’t tell me anything.

Spencer Mindlin: But, I did. I was talking to you before. I told you, right?

(Emphasis in the original).

26. According to Spencer Mindlin’s cellular phone records, father and son spoke for another seven minutes after the TD Ameritrade phone call ended. Approximately five minutes later, at 12:51 p.m., the TD Ameritrade account purchased a total of 30 Sport Supply put option contracts with a strike price of \$10 that were set to expire on December 21, 2007. At 2:06 p.m., Spencer Mindlin telephoned TD Ameritrade, pretending to be his father and sought advice concerning the mechanics of covering his short option position with a market-on-close purchase order on Friday, when the options were set to expire. This telephone conversation was recorded by TD Ameritrade. In response to the TD Ameritrade representative’s questions concerning why he needed to place a market-on-close order, Spencer Mindlin stated, “I believe it is going to close at the lowest [price].” Spencer Mindlin further stated that he did not want TD Ameritrade’s risk group “to be buying stock all day Friday.”

27. Spencer and Alfred Mindlin added to their bearish position hours prior to Goldman’s market-moving sales in Sport Supply stock and shortly after receiving further assurances of Goldman’s nonpublic trading intentions. On the Rebalance Effective Date of Friday, December 21, 2007 at 10:56 a.m., a colleague on Goldman’s ETF Desk emailed

Spencer with a subject line reading “FW: XRT trade based on 4,350,000 shares.” As stated above, Goldman’s current position in XRT, 4,350,000 shares, is the only nonpublic information required to calculate Goldman’s trading intentions in XRT underliers. On that same day, Spencer Mindlin impersonated his father on at least three calls to TD Ameritrade, all of which were recorded by TD Ameritrade. Throughout these conversations, Spencer Mindlin repeatedly stressed that TD Ameritrade’s Risk Department should not purchase Sport Supply securities throughout the day because this would “chew into my profit -- my profit on this trade.” At 2:19 p.m., during his last call of the day with TD Ameritrade, Spencer Mindlin attempted to purchase an additional 22 Sport Supply put option contracts with a strike price of \$10 notwithstanding the fact that the options were set to expire in less than 90 minutes and cost \$1.25 per contract. At the time, Sport Supply was trading at \$9.09 per share. This purchase was highly risky because Spencer and Alfred Mindlin would lose money unless the price of Sport Supply fell below \$8.75 within a short window. Because of margin requirements, however, Spencer Mindlin was able to purchase only 7 additional put option contracts. During the same call, Spencer Mindlin placed a market-on-close order to purchase 3,700 shares of Sport Supply, which would cover the exercise of the 37 put option contracts. After placing this order, Spencer Mindlin said, “Okay. I’ll see you in the money Great. Thank you so much.”

28. As Spencer Mindlin predicted in his call with TD Ameritrade, Goldman and other large traders caused the price of Sport Supply stock to plummet in the final hour of trading on December 21, 2007. During the last hour of trading on December 21, 2007, the price of Sport Supply fell from \$9.05 to \$7 per share, a decline of approximately 22 percent. During this same hour, Goldman was a large and significant seller of Sport Supply stock. There was no significant news about Sport Supply during the week of December 21, 2007.

29. The put options in the TD Ameritrade account and in Alfred Mindlin’s Citigroup account were exercised at the market close on December 21, 2007, and the accounts collectively purchased 9,700 shares of Sport Supply to cover the short position created by the exercised put options, resulting in a total profit of \$24,608.

March 2008 Trades in PC Mall, Stage Stores and ValueVision Media

30. During the next quarterly index rebalancing, Spencer and Alfred Mindlin traded XRT underliers using nonpublic information about Goldman’s trading intentions that Spencer Mindlin had obtained from emails with his Goldman colleagues. These trades proved yet again to be profitable, resulting in a total profit of \$32,873.

31. The trades in March 2008 were again placed in the family member’s brokerage account, which Spencer Mindlin had not disclosed to Goldman, even though Goldman’s policies required disclosure.

32. Spencer Mindlin received nonpublic information concerning Goldman’s position in XRT shortly before his and his father’s decision to trade XRT underliers in March 2008. On March 17, 2008 at 4:26 p.m., Spencer Mindlin received an email stating

that the two desks involved in the XRT rebalance had a total of over \$30 million in XRT inventory. As stated above, this data was sufficient to calculate Goldman's trading intentions in the securities to be added to and deleted from the XRT. PC Mall, Stage Stores, and ValueVision were three of the least liquid stocks to be deleted from the XRT. Spencer Mindlin, therefore, knew that Goldman would need to purchase a large block of these securities in order to rebalance its hedge of the XRT.

33. Throughout this period, Spencer and Alfred Mindlin exchanged timely calls followed by Spencer Mindlin seeking and obtaining information concerning Goldman's trading intentions from his co-workers. On March 18, 2008, Alfred Mindlin sent his son an instant message asking Spencer Mindlin to call him later that evening. A call lasting approximately six minutes took place between Spencer Mindlin's office telephone and Alfred Mindlin's residential telephone line that night. The next morning, Spencer Mindlin sent an email with the subject "[r]e: [u]pcoming rebalances" to a colleague at Goldman asking "do you have an update on how this trade is going you're sending out." The body of the email contained an earlier email that referenced the rebalance of the XRT and another ETF. On March 19, 2008 at 10:20 a.m., Spencer Mindlin received an email listing a position in XRT of over 9.5 million shares for the ETF Desk and the synthetic products group desk, which handled the hedging of Goldman's lending inventory in XRT.

34. Spencer Mindlin traded XRT underliers within hours after receiving Goldman's nonpublic XRT position contained in the March 19 email. On March 19, 2008 at 1:59 p.m., Spencer Mindlin logged onto the TD Ameritrade account. Minutes later, an order was placed in the TD Ameritrade account to purchase 500 shares of PC Mall stock and 400 shares of ValueVision stock. That evening, father and son had three calls lasting approximately 6 minutes, 35 minutes and 14 minutes each.

35. Spencer and Alfred Mindlin added to their bullish positions minutes after receiving further assurances of Goldman's trading intentions. On March 20, 2008 at 10:55 a.m., Spencer Mindlin received an email attachment containing additional nonpublic information about Goldman's rebalance trades in the XRT underliers. As expected from the earlier emails, three of the largest purchases listed in the March 20 email attachment were in PC Mall, ValueVision and Stage Stores. Upon receiving this email attachment, Spencer Mindlin logged onto the TD Ameritrade account. Minutes later, orders were placed in the TD Ameritrade account to purchase 30 PC Mall call option contracts, 30 ValueVision call option contracts and 25 Stage Stores call option contracts. All of the option contracts were set to expire within five hours of purchase. Later that day, market-on-close orders were placed to sell short 3,000 shares of PC Mall and ValueVision and 2,500 shares of Stage Stores to cover the position created by the exercised call options, and market-on-close orders were placed to sell 500 shares of PC Mall and 400 shares of ValueVision to close the long positions created on March 19, 2008.

36. Goldman and other large traders caused the price of PC Mall, ValueVision, and Stage Stores to rise sharply toward the market close on March 20, 2008. During the last hour of trading on March 20, 2008, the stock price of PC Mall, ValueVision and Stage Stores increased approximately 62, 49, and 7 percent, respectively. In that same hour,

Goldman was a large and significant purchaser of PC Mall, ValueVision, and Stage Stores stock. There was no significant news about PC Mall, ValueVision, and Stage Stores during the week of March 20, 2008.

37. The market-on-close orders in the TD Ameritrade account executed at the close on March 20, 2008. The TD Ameritrade account made \$21,287.05, \$7,995.31 and \$3,590.81 from the trades in PC Mall, ValueVision and Stage Stores, respectively.

Spencer Mindlin's Duty to Keep Confidential All Material Nonpublic Information About Goldman's Trading Intentions

38. As an employee of Goldman, Spencer Mindlin had a duty to keep confidential all material nonpublic information concerning Goldman, including information concerning its trading intentions.

39. The Goldman Sachs Equities General Compliance Training specifically prohibited employees from trading "when in possession of or with knowledge of material proprietary information." The policy defined proprietary information as "nonpublic information, analyses and plans that are created or obtained by [Goldman] for [Goldman's] business purposes," and included "trading positions" and "trading intentions" as examples of proprietary information. The policy further prohibited the use of proprietary information for an employee's "personal benefit or shared with others for their personal gain."

40. Spencer Mindlin attended a training session on September 11, 2007 that covered the Goldman Sachs Equities General Compliance Training.

Spencer and Alfred Mindlin Acted with the Requisite Scienter

41. Spencer Mindlin knowingly or recklessly, for his direct or indirect benefit, in breach of a duty to Goldman (a) purchased and sold shares of XRT underliers while in possession of material nonpublic information and (b) communicated to Alfred Mindlin, in words or in substance, material nonpublic information concerning Goldman's trading intentions.

42. Alfred Mindlin knew, or acted with reckless disregard of the fact, that: (a) Spencer Mindlin was aware of material nonpublic information concerning Goldman's trading intentions; (b) Spencer Mindlin communicated to Alfred Mindlin, in words or in substance, material nonpublic information concerning Goldman's trading intentions; and (c) Spencer Mindlin's conveyance of this material nonpublic information to Alfred Mindlin constituted a breach of a duty to keep confidential all material nonpublic information obtained from Goldman.

E. VIOLATIONS

43. As a result of the conduct described above, Spencer Mindlin and Alfred Mindlin willfully violated Section 17(a) of the Securities Act, Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder, which prohibit fraudulent conduct in the offer and sale of securities and in connection with the purchase or sale of securities.

III.

In view of the allegations made by the Division of Enforcement, the Commission deems it necessary and appropriate in the public interest that public administrative and cease-and-desist proceedings be instituted to determine:

A. Whether the allegations set forth in Section II are true and, in connection therewith, to afford Respondent Spencer Mindlin an opportunity to establish any defenses to such allegations;

B. What, if any, remedial action is appropriate in the public interest against Respondent Spencer Mindlin pursuant to Section 15(b) of the Exchange Act including, but not limited to, disgorgement and civil penalties pursuant to Section 21B of the Exchange Act;

C. What, if any, remedial action is appropriate in the public interest against Respondent Spencer Mindlin pursuant to Section 203(f) of the Advisers Act including, but not limited to, disgorgement and civil penalties pursuant to Section 203(j) and (i) of the Advisers Act, respectively;

D. What, if any, remedial action is appropriate in the public interest against Respondent Spencer Mindlin pursuant to Section 9(b) of the Investment Company Act including, but not limited to, disgorgement and civil penalties pursuant to Section 9(e) and (d) of the Investment Company Act, respectively; and

E. Whether, pursuant to Section 8A of the Securities Act and Section 21C of the Exchange Act, Respondent Spencer Mindlin should be ordered to cease and desist from committing or causing violations or future violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act and Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder; whether Respondents should be ordered to pay disgorgement pursuant to Section 8A(e) of the Securities Act and Section 21C(e) of the Exchange Act and civil penalties pursuant to Section 8A(g) of the Securities Act and Section 21B(a)(2) of the Exchange Act.

In view of the allegations made by the Division of Enforcement, the Commission deems it necessary and appropriate in the public interest that public cease-and-desist proceedings be instituted to determine:

F. Whether the allegations set forth in Section II are true and, in connection therewith, to afford Respondent Alfred Mindlin an opportunity to establish any defenses to such allegations; and

G. Whether, pursuant to Section 8A of the Securities Act and Section 21C of the Exchange Act, Respondent Alfred Mindlin should be ordered to cease and desist from committing or causing violations or future violations of Section 17(a) of the Securities Act and Section 10(b) of the Exchange Act and Rule 10b-5 thereunder; and whether Respondents should be ordered to pay disgorgement pursuant to Section 8A(e) of the Securities Act and Section 21C(e) of the Exchange Act and civil penalties pursuant to Section 8A(g) of the Securities Act and Section 21B(a)(2) of the Exchange Act.

IV.

IT IS ORDERED that a public hearing for the purpose of taking evidence on the questions set forth in Section III hereof shall be convened not earlier than 30 days and not later than 60 days from service of this Order at a time and place to be fixed, and before an Administrative Law Judge to be designated by further order as provided by Rule 110 of the Commission's Rules of Practice, 17 C.F.R. § 201.110.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent shall file an Answer to the allegations contained in this Order within twenty (20) days after service of this Order, as provided by Rule 220 of the Commission's Rules of Practice, 17 C.F.R. § 201.220.

If Respondent fails to file the directed answer, or fails to appear at a hearing after being duly notified, the Respondent may be deemed in default and the proceedings may be determined against him upon consideration of this Order, the allegations of which may be deemed to be true as provided by Rules 155(a), 220(f), 221(f) and 310 of the Commission's Rules of Practice, 17 C.F.R. §§ 201.155(a), 201.220(f), 201.221(f) and 201.310.

This Order shall be served forthwith upon Respondents personally or by certified mail.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Administrative Law Judge shall issue an initial decision no later than 300 days from the date of service of this Order, pursuant to Rule 360(a)(2) of the Commission's Rules of Practice.

In the absence of an appropriate waiver, no officer or employee of the Commission engaged in the performance of investigative or prosecuting functions in this or any factually related proceeding will be permitted to participate or advise in the decision of this matter, except as witness or counsel in proceedings held pursuant to notice. Since this proceeding is not “rule making” within the meaning of Section 551 of the Administrative Procedure Act, it is not deemed subject to the provisions of Section 553 delaying the effective date of any final Commission action.

By the Commission.

Elizabeth M. Murphy
Secretary